

# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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## Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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\$2 PER ANNUM, CASH.

It understood if we credit that \$2.50 will be expected and demanded.

W. P. WALTON.

GEO. O. BARNES.

Praise the Lord. God is Love and Nothing Else.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIA, April 7, 1886.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

Following is the letter from the Bishop: "CALCUTTA, Feb. 17, 1886.—My Dear Sir:—I have very carefully considered your letter requesting me to ordain you and give you a commission to go and preach the gospel in America, but I am obliged to say that the rules under which all Bishops of the Church of England are bound to act prevent my acceding to your request. My advice to you is to seek holy orders in America from the Episcopal Church. Their orders are as apostolic as the English, having been derived through transmission from the same Divine source.

Wishing you all blessing in any sphere of work that you may be called to undertake, I am yours faithfully,

EDWARD R. CALCUTTA."

I was not surprised at this, though from the frank way in which his Lordship had spoken to me at Lucknow, I was not without hope that this good man would take a little responsibility, considering the case as exceptional. But the bonds of authority are strong in the Church of England. I am glad it is so, though I am personally a sufferer by it. I do not blame the excellent "Edward R. Calcutta," nor the worthy "Thomas V. Lathrop," but I am sorry that practically the Church of England has dropped out of her staid church-life one of our Savior's "gifts unto men," which He sent down when He "ascended on high—leading captivity captive," viz: The office of "evangelist." And it is even so. I almost took the good Bishop's breath away by boldly expressing the opinion that the Church's failure to recognize the office and gift had compelled the dear LORD to take up "irregular" like Moody and Whittle and Moorhouse to put His church to shame for not doing the harvest work in the way originally appointed. It is the old story, that again and again has cropped out in Israel's history. Aaron haile in answering the key-note of praise set by Moses on the banks of the Red Sea, and so Miriam has to take up the timbrel. If Barak shrinks from attracting attention, in troublous times, and retires to Kedesh-Naphtali; Deborah—a "weak woman"—must judge Israel from "under the palm tree, between Ramah and Bethel," and put the men to shame. And so it is now. The "wise and prudent" are blind as bats, while "the babes" get blessing and wondrous revelations from the LORD.

If there are no "Elders" to respond to the call of sick ones, feeble "mothers in Israel" will take the sacred oil of healing and work wonders in Jesus' name. And a "consecrated cobbler," as Sydney Smith called Wm. Carey, will teach Bishops how to evangelize the heathen, while a plain clerk from a boot store, in our times, sweeps the world before him, because "the clergy" are asleep while souls are perishing. God works through "His Church," if only that church will let Him. If not, He has other resources and if the church fails Him, will turn to them. Though the choice is not HIS, "In decency and order" is His first wish. "By any means" is the forced alternative. So we have Moody and Sankey—ranging the world; and the Y. M. C. A. establishing an *imperium in imperio*; and women doing men's work; and Tom, Dick and Harry standing in the "holy places," authorized by nobody; and the "confusion worse confounded" spread all around us, until bewildered souls wonder whether there is a church at all, or a "King in Israel"—saying that "every man does what is right in his own eyes," and scornfully rejects authority, save what he "evolves from his own inner consciousness." It is a miserable spectacle, indeed. Angels weep over it and the heart of our Jesus bleeds afresh, as He looks down from the Father's right hand.

I have not answered the Bishop's letter. I do not know that I shall. I could easily show him that he is very inconsistent in shelving the responsibility upon an American Episcopate. But *cui bono?* Unless some one breaks a bit of red tape, I shall have to preach on "irregularity" I suppose. For preach I must, whether Bishops are willing or not. It really comes to this. "Who is me if I preach not?" So I file away the letters of "Thos. V." and "Edward R." with a little sigh of weariness and turn to the "Chief Shepherd" with the unpeakable relief of feeling that HE knows all about it and will cause all to "work together for good."

Last Sabbath we were all "confirmed" in the little suburban church of St. Saviour's—Redfern, by the Bishop of New South Wales, the good Dr. Barry. The 11th of April will be a memorable date to all of our little "Troupe."

Redfern is a suburb of Sydney and the

Rev. A. Stoddart is the rector of St. Saviour. We were confirmed there, simply because it was the first available confirmation on the Bishop's list. I lost no time in calling on him, after arriving in Sydney and telling him my little story. He was very kind, and while casting all the responsibility of the step on ourselves, as was right, he most courteously gave every facility in his power to smooth our entrance into the Church. He gave me a letter to the rector of St. Saviour's, Redfern, with which I sallied forth to hunt the place up. The steam tram took me to Redfern. So far, so good. I stepped into the post and telegraph office as the most likely place to get information. An elderly person, the only occupant, undertook to direct me to the church I sought. He went out, bare-headed, to the street corner with me. "Do you see that big tower with the little one beside it?" "Yes." "Well, that's it." And he returned to his desk. "The big tower, with the little one beside it" was half a mile away. When I reached it, through the broiling sunshine, I found from the brass plate on the wall that it was St. Paul's. The children were pouring out from the school-house in the rear, for their noon recess. A bright little fellow rushed past me, whom I halted:

"Can you tell me where St. Saviour's is, my boy?" "Yes, you go right straight up this street to the end of it (pointing up an interminable vista of new brick cottages) and then go down that way" (cleaving the air with his hand, emphatically, to the right) and you will see a new church that they are building; that's it." And away he ran after his comrades, but not before he had done his very best to enlighten me by repeating his directions. I am sorry to say I did not implicitly trust the child. The old gentleman at the postoffice had shaken my confidence in human nature—old and young. So while walking up the street, as the lad had pointed out, I sought confirmation as to the correctness of his guidance from a knot of larger school boys, who were just issuing from their school for a nooning. They gathered around me, after the fashion of curious boys. But they were grossly ignorant of the locality that I sought. From which I inferred that there was a dissenting school, while my first little chap went, I knew, to "The Church" establishment. Another boy rushed up at this juncture, breathless, as boys generally are, and having imperfectly heard something, inquired, "What does he want—St. Dyvid?" "No; St. Saviour's," said the others in a chorus, with that perversity of pronunciation imported from the old country, that "braying with a pestle in a mortar" will not eliminate from a Briton, the world around. The breathless boy looked blank at this. His knowledge of "St. Dyvid" was not wanted. He had nothing else. So he breathed hard and was abashed. Then they all said "St. Saviour's" in turn, in an inquiring sort of way, as if the repetition of the word might suggest something; meanwhile staring into the vacancy above, after a fashion we have all seen. Seeing I could get nothing from them, I thanked them and fell back on my little churchmen, and following his directions with exactness found that he was correct. But it was a long, hot walk.

The young rector was inspecting his new church, which was almost ready for the roof and will be a pretty structure when finished. The church where he preaches is in the rear and a wooden, temporary house, that will do for small meetings or a school-room, when the larger one is completed. Mr. Stoddart is a pleasant gentleman, who did all he could for us, also; and after he had made all proper inquiries, asked us to be present the following Sabbath at 3 P. M., promptly. This we were, and in company with about 40 ladies and ladies were duly confirmed.

Our good Bishop is the image of our old friend Judge Reid, of Otagoville once, of heaven now, which remarkable likeness drew our hearts quickly and tenderly towards him. And then, he was so fatherly and gentle and affectionate in his address—before and after confirmation; so sweetly "gospel" in his way of putting everything; and withal so tenderly eloquent, that we quite fell in love with him and praised the LORD for sending such a dear "under shepherd" to induce us into His earthly fold. I shall never forget the touch of the good Bishop's hand upon my head, nor the rich tones of his dear, mellow voice, as he said: "Defend, O Lord, this Thy servant with Thy heavenly grace, that he may continue Thine forever; and daily increase in Thy holy Spirit more and more, until he come unto Thy everlasting kingdom, Amen."

The pith of the pre-confirmation address was this: "Confirmation is not what you are to do for the LORD, but a reception of what the LORD will do for you." You can imagine how that sort of gospel thrilled me. The post-confirmation address was a very sweet exposition of the words quoted above. He took up the three-fold prayer, showing that it meant: 1. Steadfastness. 2. Progress. 3. Triumph. It was all lovely and restful and we came away with hearts full of thankfulness to the dear LORD for so ordering our "confirmation" in the "Church of our Fathers."

Easter Sunday we return to St. Saviour's for our first communion after confirmation. Between these two dates, if the LORD will, I shall have entered my 60th year. I feel as Chalmers did, that the 7th decade of one's earthly life ought to be a Sabbath decade, full of celestial peace and rest and

heavenly anticipation. And I do feel that the LORD will make this true for me, as I put my trust in Him. But all will not see that this "Church" light is an advance instead of retrogression, and I can not blame them for not seeing as I do. Only I know that it is progress, whatever others may think of it.

We are getting into a blessed line of work, with good prospects of effecting a lodgment in the Calendar; but I will not add anything now to this sketch of our confirmation, but leave it, a topic by itself. Some will praise this letter with peculiar pleasure, I know. Others with the coldest indifference; and some also with hostile eyes. I am sorry for that, for I would fain have all to share my new joy. But well, I know it can not be. Yet to one and all I am Ever in Jesus,

GEO. O. BARNES.

**The Law Authorizing a Vote on Prohibition.**  
At the request of the friends of prohibition, we publish the following act to authorize the people of Lincoln county to vote on prohibiting the sale of liquors and fixing a penalty for the sale of liquor in said county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That the officers appointed by the county court of Lincoln county, Kentucky, to hold elections in said county in the year 1886, are hereby authorized to open a poll at the various voting places in said county on the 21st Saturday in the month of September, 1886, to take the sense of the people on the question of prohibiting the sale of liquor in said county. The polls shall be kept open by the officers of election from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and the question shall be put to each voter, "Are you for or against the sale of liquor in Lincoln county?"

§ 2. The poll books of the election ordered by the first section of this act shall be returned to the clerk's office of Lincoln county by the Wednesday after the election, properly sealed and signed, as other poll books are by law required to be signed and sealed. Said book shall be opened by the county judge, clerk and sheriff and the votes by them counted, and if it shall be shown by said count that a majority of those voting at said election have voted for prohibiting the sale of liquor in said county, the result shall be so declared by being entered on the order book of the said county court for Lincoln county.

§ 3. That if it be ascertained by the election ordered by the first section of this act that a majority of those voting at said election voted to prohibit the sale of liquor in said county, then it shall be unlawful from and after the result of said election is entered in the order book of the clerk's office, for any person or person to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in said county, provided that any person or persons who may at the time of said election have license to sell liquor as a beverage may continue to do so until the expiration of the time for which the license was given.

§ 4. That after the entry of the result of said election shall have been made, the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in said county shall be considered a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense and each sale shall be considered a separate offense.

§ 5. That the county judge, police judge and magistrates of said county are authorized to issue a warrant of arrest upon the oath of any respectable citizen of said county against any one charged with the offense of violating the third section of this law, without indictment by a grand jury, provided the Commonwealth's attorney or the defendant may demand and have a jury to try the case.

§ 6. That should a majority of those voting at said election vote against prohibiting the sale of liquor in said county, authority is hereby given the county judge of Lincoln county to call another election for the same purpose at some other time, not less than one year from the time of holding the first election, and should a majority of the voters, who voted at the second election, vote against the sale of liquor in said county and the result thereof entered of record, then the provisions of this act shall at once thereafter be in full force and effect, as though a majority had voted for prohibition at the first election authorized by this act.

§ 7. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

—At present there is something over \$91,000,000 in silver dollars in the government vaults.

### Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say that we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchal's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c a box. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

### Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marchal's Cathartic, a Female Remedy, to cure Female Diseases, such as Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, Barrenness, Change of Life, Leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like Headache, Bloating, Spinal Weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. For sale by Druggists. Price \$1 and \$1.50 per bottle. Send to Dr. E. Marchal, Utica, N. Y., for pamphlet, free. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

**SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY**—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale at M. L. Bourne's.

**SLEEPLESS NIGHTS**, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale at M. L. Bourne's.

### BRIGHT, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—Our farmers are beginning to cast in their sickles, for I tell you the harvest is plentiful; the present crop is quite at the maximum.—Miss Mary Gully, of Garrar's, is visiting Miss Fannie Scope, this week. Miss Hattie Robinson, who has been attending the female college at Millersburg, returned home a few days since, accompanied by Miss McDonald, one of her classmates. Mr. James B. Robinson, who has been attending the Bible College at Lexington for the past ten months, returned a short time since. Mr. Vance, who has been stationed at Danville for a few days buying horses, passed through our village Wednesday. Our young friend and fellow soldier, Henry White, returned from Greenwood last week. Says he has no particular fancy for camp life. Rev. Linney, of Danville, accompanied by his little daughter, Miss Lucy, have been in our midst for the past few days.—The work on the new church at this place has commenced; the foundation will be built out of beautiful cutstone from the chisel of the skillful sculptor, Professor John Sullivan.—The colored folks' revival closed last Sunday. It has been in progress for about four weeks. The baptizing was the largest, perhaps, that ever took place in this part of Kentucky. About 1,000 people assembled at the Hanging Fork bridge at 10 A. M. Sunday, mostly colored, to witness the baptizing of 62 candidates, who presented themselves on that occasion. The Rev. Wallace Fisher informed us that 119 persons have been baptized at the above mentioned place in the six weeks. He wishes to thank both white and black for the contribution made to him while here.—Eld. Joe Q. Montgomery delivered a very interesting temperance lecture to a full house at this place. He took the vote at the close of his address, and nearly the entire audience voted prohibition. Look out for the 21st Saturday in September; we will be there full fledged for prohibition.

### Hon. G. A. Denham Endorsed.

At a convention of the democrats of Whitley county convened in pursuance of a call of the executive committee of this Superior Court district on the 12th day of June 1886, in Williamsburg, William M. Blain was elected chairman and George S. Penley secretary. On motion the following committee on resolutions was appointed: J. R. Sampson, A. S. Wood, A. Gatliff, M. E. Mahan, K. D. Perkins.

The following resolutions were reported by the chairman of the committee on resolutions and was on motion adopted by the unanimous vote of the convention:

WHEREAS, Our countryman, Hon. G. A. Denham, is a candidate for Congress in the 11th Congressional district of Kentucky and

WHEREAS, We know Mr. Denham to be a true man, faithful to every trust and a democrat of unwavering fidelity to principles of the party, and a man who would by his faithfulness to the trust imposed on him, his attention to the duties of the position and his ability and learning be useful to the State and district and reflect credit upon his district as a member of Congress, and

WHEREAS, We are confident the Hon. G. A. Denham, by reason of his popularity in this county, "his home" being the strongest republican county in the district, can get a larger vote than any man in the district whom the democrats could nominate, be it

Resolved, That the democrats of Whitley county in mass meeting assembled do recommend the Hon. G. A. Denham to the democrats of this district for representative in the next Congress as a man in every way worthy of the suffrages of the people and party and as the strongest man who can be chosen as the standard-bearer of the party.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Williamsburg Times, Columbia Spectator, Courier Journal, Yosemite News and INTERIOR JOURNAL, and requested to publish this resolution.

WM. M. BLAIN, Chmn.

GEO. S. PENLEY, Sec'y.

—Information comes from St. Louis that the servant girls are joining the Knights of Labor. It is proposed, it is said, to have a National wing of the K. of L. to be composed exclusively of women who gain a livelihood as house-servants.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sore, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

### What Can Be Done?

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after everything else had been tried in vain. So don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so pure and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcome all Urinary Difficulties. Large bottles only 50 cents a bottle at Penny & McAllister.

### Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, and by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two boxes of the Discovery he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Penny & McAllister's.



DR. W. B. PENNY.  
Dentist.

STANFORD, KY.

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G. B. HARRIS, Ag't

Wm. Deering & Co.'s Mowers, Binders and Reapers,  
Crab Orchard, - - Kentucky.  
114-4m

### Kirkville Fair!

We will hold our annual Fair on the  
23d and 24th of July,

—AT THE—

Burnam Woods Grove,

Where it was held last year. For

A LIST OF PREMIUMS, &C.,

Write for circulars.

J. P. EMBRY, President.

B. WALKER, Secretary. 127-1d

### BOURNE!

The editor is heart-broken to announce to his readers that Nona D. Plume, who wrote Dr. Bourne's funny advertisements, is dead. The large monies paid him for writing this column brought on softening of the brain and he died of too much an artifice.

Dr. Bourne is determined, however, to give his customers the benefit of this large salary in prices. Besides selling

Medicines, Fancy Articles, Toilet Goods, Music Merchandise, Spectacles, Instruments, Jewelry, Dolls, Lamps, Fishing Tackle, Razors, Sponges, Knives, Paper, Blank Books, Slates, Ammunition, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Mixed Paints, Brushes, Varnishes—

Everything kept in a first-class Drug Store, all of which is new, fresh and superior, he has on hand a *deceitful* *deceitful*, and will furnish any good looking lady who deals with him with choice of the lot. Watch this column for list of names, or call at

Bourne's New Drug and Book Store.

—A NEW—

Buggy & Implement House.

—I will in a few days open a—

Full Line of Agricultural Imple-

ments,

With the reliable Walter A. Wood Harvesting

Machines at the head. Also a

Full Line of Buggies and Wagons

Always on hand. In connection with my Im-

plement business, I will also carry a

Complete Stock of Lumber,

Both rough and dressed. Prices on everything as

Low as any one.

I solicit a share of your patronage. Respectfully,

112-1vr

I. M. BRUCE.

—

O. & M.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI R. W.

The direct through line and old established route

from

Louisville & Cincinnati to St. Louis

and all points in the West.

Two (2) Daily Trains from Louisville to St. Louis.

Three (3) Daily Trains from Cincinnati

to St. Louis.

Only 10 hours from Louisville and Cincinnati

to St. Louis.

The Only Line by which you can

get a Through Sleeping Car

From Cincinnati to St. Louis.

The O. & M. is the only line running

and Cincinnati to St. Louis, all other routes being

made up of a combination of small roads.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway runs Palatial

Sleeping Cars on night trains; Luxurious Par-

lor Cars on day trains; Elegant Day Coach-

es on all trains.

Direct and close connections are made in UNION

DEPOTS with diverging lines by the O. & M.

Railway, thus avoiding troublesome trans-

fers by other routes.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway is the only line

between Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis

under one management, running all its

trains through solid and in consequence

is recognized First-Class Route be-

tween these Cities.

Apply to ticket Agents of connecting lines for

full particulars as to rates, time, money, circulars

or any desired information, or write to

Trav. Pass. Ag't O. & M. R'y, Somerset, Ky.

W. M. PEABODY, W. B. SHATTUCK,

Pres. and Gen'l Mgr., Gen. Pass. Ag't,

Cincinnati, O.

—

L. & N.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

—THE GREAT—

THROUGH TRUNK LINE

—TO THE—

SOUTH & WEST

—WITH—

Pullman Palace Sleepers.

Louisville

to Nashville,

Memphis,

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Montgomery,

Little Rock,

Mobile and New Orleans.

Only one change to points in

Arkansas and Texas.

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EMIGRANTS

Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive

special rates.

See Agents of this Company for rates, routes

&c., or write

C. P. A. MOORE, G. P. & T. A.,

Louisville, Ky.

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Both for sale by Dr. M. L. BOURNE, Sta. r

H. K. TAYLOR,  
Of LOGAN COUNTY, is a Candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the Democratic State Convention.

THOMAS Z. MORROW,  
Of Logan County, is the Republican candidate for Judge in the 8th Judicial District.

WILLIAM HERNDON,  
Of Lancaster, is the Republican candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the 8th Judicial District. Election August 24.

NEWCOMB HOTEL

MT. VERNON, KY.

This old and well-known Hotel is still main-

taining its fine reputation. Charges reasonable.

Special attention to the traveling public.

M. P. NEWCOMB, Prop'r.

83-6m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

I will deliver ice to regular customers in Stanford

and vicinity every morning at

One Cent Per Pound.

Accounts due at the close of each month, or

when custom requires.

122-1f



W. P. WALTON.

## TO THE VICTORS,

Says General Rodman, Belong the Spoils.

And By His Offensively Partisan Ruling

He Stole For Them All the Rights of the Vanquished.

Barbour Nominated by the Most Disgracefully Conducted Convention that Ever Met in Kentucky.

## THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

[Special to the INTERIOR JOURNAL.]

LEBANON, June 17.—The Convention to nominate a candidate for Superior Court Judge for the Second District met at Edmund's Hall, at a little past 12 o'clock today and was called to order by the chairman of the district committee, J. Stone Walker. There were a large number of delegates and the capacity of the little hall was fully tested. Frank Straus, of Bullitt, nominated Gen. Rodman for temporary chairman for the Barbour side; Col. Mat Adams named John B. Thompson, of Mercer, in the Sausley interest, and then the music began, after much confusion, and a spat between Sam Berry and John D. Fogle, the latter of whom, was taking an officious part for Barbour, although he had been ignored in his county in the making up of her delegation. He finally established his right to the floor by presenting a proxy from Carroll, but got a skinning from his home people and many groans and hisses from all other Sausley men.

Finally the call of the counties was ordered to decide as to the chairman and it proceeded without incident, until the Louisville districts were called. When the vote for 2d was announced as 3 for Barbour and 5 for Sausley, the latter's friends went wild with enthusiasm. There were contesting delegations from the 4th district, and upon these there was a long and tiresome wrangle. Judge Humphrey stated the case for the Barbour delegation and W. O. Dodd for the Sausley men. During the debate which followed Mat Adams got in some good work for Sausley, but the proceedings were characterized by great disorder and it was difficult for the chairman to enforce his rulings or progress with the business. He finally decided to exclude the 4th district from voting on the questions, to which an appeal was taken by Ira Julian, seconded by Joshua Bullitt, Jr. This was decided out of order and after much howling by the Barbour men the vote again progressed. When Larue county was reached, Senator Smith, the man who sent his railroad passes back with a big flourish of trumpets and was, as it is alleged, afterwards caught riding on another legislator's ticket, objected to the vote of his county being cast solidly for Sausley as instructed, until a direct vote for him and one vote was lost for his organization. Taylor had instructed solidly for Sausley, but a lot of hoodlums were marshalled and Sausley lost nearly three votes again.

The same disgraceful state of affairs appeared in the Washington delegation and the opposition scored another victory. At 5 o'clock and after five solid hours of wrangling the vote was announced. Gen. Rodman receiving 120 and 28—87s and Thompson 112 and 59—87s. The Louisville gang howled itself hoarse on the result and the General being escorted to the chair announced that he would proceed at once to business and maintain order or know why. He then proceeded to appoint the various committees and in the case of that on credentials no such unfairness was ever shown in a democratic or any other convention. Judge Bell protested but in pompous tones the General responded: "To the victors belong the spoils and the committee will not be changed." This remarkable speech was received with intense disgust by the Sausley supporters and it merits the condemnation of all fairminded men, when the issue is between members of the same party in a convention to decide on their relative merits. At 5:30 the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock. On ressembling a long delay was caused by the failure of the committee on credentials to report and it was 9:30 before it appeared. Its report showed that it did the duty it was packed to do fully. The Barbour delegation from the 4th Louisville was admitted and the Washington delegation permitted to cast the vote of its county as the members saw proper. Mr. McCord presented a minority report stating that as Washington had instructed her delegates to vote for Sausley and use all honorable means to secure his election that its vote be so cast. Will Sweeney advocated the minority report in a forcible speech and Bedlam was again let loose. A vote by counties on the minority report was finally begun at 10:30. It took a half an hour to record it and the report was defeated by a majority of 6. Col. Adams then moved an adjournment and another call of counties had to be made, resulting in about the same majority against it. A motion was made to adopt the majority report and Col. Adams moved to lay the report on the table.

It is now 11:30 P. M. and the proceedings are varied with a fight in the rear of the hall. The chair decided Col. Adams' motion out of order, but he appealed from its decision. Another call of counties was ordered and the chair was sustained. Col. Adams made another motion to adjourn, and the chair said it would entertain no further dilatory motion. This brought Adams' mettle out and he denounced the rulings of a chair prompted by the sentiment that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Col. W. G. Welch mounted the stage and said with an evident suppression of the deep indignation that animated him: "I desire to say after cool reflection that I will not submit to the rulings of the chair, nor to the conduct of this convention. Neither as a democrat nor as a gentleman will I longer make myself a party to such infamous outrages by remaining in the convention. The victors may have the spoils; they may also take the responsibility. Following his lead many Sausley men started to leave the hall and the hoodlums and their tool felt that they had overdone the job. No such outrages were ever attempted as were perpetrated on the Sausley adherents and they would have been more than human if they had silently submitted to the dirty treatment. In the midst of great confusion, Col. John B. Thompson arose and in the interest of harmony asked that the Convention send for the retiring delegates and offer them every inducement to return. Gov. Hindman believing that it would not carry, moved to adjourn till 9 to-morrow. Howled down. Such scenes are rarely witnessed as followed. Confusion was worse confounded. Judge Mike H. Owsley moved that the chair appoint six gentlemen to wait upon them and ask them to return. He had never bolted a democratic convention and did not propose to do so. Mr. Thompson resisted on his motion and on its being put was carried. Judges Beckham, Bush, Humphrey and Thorne, all Barbour men, were appointed. They reported that after consultation the retiring members had asked five minutes more to consider. This was given and but few appearing, credentials report was adopted by a viva voce vote and then the report of the committee on organization was read. It suggested that Gen. Rodman be continued as permanent chairman and that S. M. Burdett, J. W. Hopper, W. K. Scott and R. B. Terrell be the secretaries.

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A motion to adopt the resolutions were made and George Stone moved that they be laid on the table. This was rejected by a large majority, the Sausley men refusing in many instances to vote. A call of counties on the adoption of the resolutions was demanded by O. H. Waddle and it was ordered. The same Sausley men refused to vote and the resolutions were adopted by a majority of about 100. Col. R. P. Jacobs at this point mounted the platform and stated that Judge Sausley's name would not be presented neither would he be a candidate under any circumstances. J. Sel Miller then arose and nominated Gen. Whitaker as a candidate for Superior Judge. All kinds of cat calls and groans were made against him by the Louisville delegation. J. C. Beckman nominated Joseph Barbour and nominations were then declared closed and the call of counties resulted, Barbour 174; Whitaker 94. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Miller withdrew his candidate and on his motion Barbour's nomination was made unanimous. A delegation was appointed to notify him of it, and pending their return with him, Sel Miller, Young Bullitt and one Barker joined in a free fight, in which Sel was a little used up. Barbour finally arrived, expressed his thanks and the convention at 2:30 this, Friday, morning, adjourned.

Mr. J. W. Hopper entertained a number of his editorial friends at his home and they enjoyed very heartily the excellent dinner, which had to be postponed till 6 o'clock. The Sausley delegates have reason to complain of much unfairness. In the matter of distribution of tickets to the Hall they were especially badly treated. Among the newspaper men present were Sam M. Burdett, W. M. Finley, J. P. Murray, W. B. Moody, M. T. Craft, M. D. Hughes and Richard Godson. Not a single Sausley man was put on the Committee on Credentials and of course the Barbour gang had it all their own way. No such unfairness was ever known before and the gang that committed so flagrant an injustice ought to be ashamed of itself, if it can be.

Capt. Frank Harris as usual did the clever thing by the Stanford crowd, sending us down and bringing us back on a special train. It returned about 5 o'clock this morning, carrying a sleepy crowd as ever was. Following are the names of those it took down: When the Sausley men returned from the Hall they went to the court-house and organized by electing Col. Matt. Adams chairman. Cois. Hill and Welch made speeches denunciatory of the methods of the Convention and resolutions of a stinging character were adopted. Col. Mat. Adams managed the work on the floor for Judge Sausley and did it in his usual excellent and untiring manner. Our Band took the day and the boys were complimented both on their music and appearance. The Barbour men sized up their man Rodman exactly and he carried out their wishes at the hazard of everything manly and fair. Judge Sausley was eulogized out of the nomination he had fairly won, by trickery and fraud, but he is not the man to sulk but he and his friends have laid up some things against some people and the day of judgment will come.

H. S. Withers, W. G. Raney, John S. Hughes, C. A. Cox, J. P. Bailey, L. L. Dawson, T. A. Elkin, L. F. Hubble, D. W. Tribble, Jack Adams, Jr., W. M. Myers, F. M. Taylor, Geo. S. Carpenter, G. A. Lackey, J. Stone Walker, Capt. R. P. Terrell, J. M. Higginbotham, B. H. Tomlinson, B. M. Burdett, M. D. Hughes, W. R. Carson, Frank Harris, Will Severance, C. C. Carson, J. T. Carson, A. G. Hoffman, W. B. Penny, S. M. Whitte, E. C. Walton, T. D. Riney, Lee F. Huffman, Joe F. Waters, Capt. Thos. Richards, A. A. Warren, W. E. Varnon, Geo. H. Blanford, Maj. Theo. King, Thos. Robinson, H. M. Ballou, D. B. Edmiston, J. T. Craig, W. B. McRoberts, A. R. Penny, J. M. Phillips, S. H. Shanks, C. W. Sweeney, H. C. Kaufman, J. W. Miller, J. N. Menefee, R. L. Gentry, Jr., W. F. Raney, Geo. D. Warren, C. W. Ping, F. L. Thompson, D. W. Vandever, T. P. Hill, Jr., T. W. Varnon, M. G. Nevins, Jas. Bright, M. Peyton, Rev. Jas. Ballou, Geo. E. Stone, J. C. Hays, S. J. Embury, J. H. Miller, Geo. H. Bruce, W. H. Higgins, J. E. Bruce, J. W. Hayden, E. B. Hayden, Geo. Davidson, C. C. Williams, Col. R. P. Jacobs, J. B. McCarran, A. K. Denny, Nick McDowell, Red S. Nichols, Capt. S. M. Boone, R. A. Johnston, Will Russell, D. Klam, R. Williams, Robt. White, Geo. B. Cooper, P. P. Cozatt, Logan Caldwell, Prof. W. C. Grinstead, W. P. Walton.

THE Louisville Times truly says: The "Widows Pension Bill" that became a law two months ago increased the annual appropriation \$6,000,000. The Blair Pension Bill that has passed the Senate and which has been reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, increases the amount to \$10,000,000. There is little doubt of its becoming a law unless the President vetoes it. If we should ever engage in another war the country would make a good trade by hiring a set of Janizaries to do the fighting, with the distinct understanding that there should be no after claps in the nature of pensions. Our wards in blue cost us more than Great Britain expends upon her military establishments. We had as well have a standing army at once.

Of the 76 moonshiners convicted at the recent term of the United States Court at Covington, 24 were from Whitley county 11 from Knox, 3 from Wayne and the balance scattered through the mountain counties. Sixteen of the number are women and they are said to be even harder than the men. Of the total number, but seven claimed any religious belief. Four of them are Baptists, two Methodists and one Christian.

KING LUDWIG, of Bavaria, settled the question of his insanity by jumping into a lake at Munich and drowning. His faithful physician attempted to rescue him and was also drowned. Before his suicide he had ordered in his own handwriting that the medical commission, headed by Count Holstein, which examined him, be flogged till they bled and then have their eyes plucked out.

## NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—The State Teachers' Association will meet in Louisville, July 7th, 8th and 9th.

—The collections of the Lexington Office during the year the office has been held by U. S. Collector Robinson is nearly \$2,500,000.

—Arkansas contributes a novelty to the stories of official crookedness by having a Judge sent from the bench to the penitentiary for forgery. Speculation in county scrip made the trouble.

—Sheriff Beresford, of Cincinnati, permitted one Hermann, who is under a sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary, to leave the jail with his lawyer, under a promise to return when wanted, and Judge Maxwell fined him \$50 for it.

—George W. Hunter, of Bardstown, the captor of Grove Kennedy, got in his work again this week by taking Walter Dickerson, alias "Mock Turtle," a fugitive from justice. He is charged with the murder of Alfonso Williams at Louisville in 1884.

—At the Sturtevant House, N. Y. Winfield Lee Thompson, of Kansas City, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself. They are supposed to have been on their bridal tour. Thompson is the son of a leading minister of Kansas City and moved in the best society.

—Satisfied that means of electioneering were necessary to secure the nomination as a candidate for Superior Judge before the convention on the 17th of June, that are unworthy to be pursued by one seeking a judicial position, Gen. Whitaker withdrew from the Superior Judge contest before the meeting of the convention.

—The city of Vancouver, situated at the Pacific end of the Canadian Pacific railway, is in ashes. Not a half dozen houses remain out of 500, and, worst of all, there is a large loss of life. Ten bodies have thus far been recovered, and a number of persons are missing and are supposed to have perished. One short hour did the whole work.

—The republicans of Shelby county have nominated a full ticket, and intend to make an effort to capture the offices in August. In view of the fact that the democrats have 800 majority, the republicans seem to have considerable cheek in this matter. But then they may propose to rely on Judge Durham's letter to 'Squire Gill as an effective campaign document.—[Leu. Times]

## DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY.

—Col. J. W. Guest's two-year old "Terra Cotta" will run again at St. Louis to-day.

—A party, given by Mrs. McAllister to her daughter, Miss Mattie, a debutante, last night, was largely attended.

—Silas Sandidge, of Lincoln, bought on Tuesday of Benj. Spears, this county, a good 4-year-old gray gelding for \$175.

—The ladies of the Baptist church served refreshments, including ices, fruits, &c., in the vacant store room on 3d street, on Tuesday night. Their receipts were \$61.

—Miss Lettie Rochester, of Kansas City, Mo., formerly of Stanford, is visiting Miss Sophie Bright, this county. Rev. R. G. Noland and his bride, formerly Miss Terr, of Nellsburg, Va., have arrived and taken rooms at the Clemens House.

—The second game of Base-ball, which was to have been played Wednesday evening between the Falls City Amateurs of Louisville, was postponed until Saturday on account of the rain. The first game played Tuesday was won by the Danvillers, score 5 to 7.

—The following were a few of the Alumni present during commencement: Rev. W. C. Condit, Ashland; Rev. W. C. Young, Louisville; E. W. C. Humphrey, Louisville; H. H. Allen, Princeton; W. K. Massey, Paris; J. F. Phillips, Kansas City, Mo.; Thos. D. Pickett, Maysville; P. G. Smoot, Flemingsburg; J. T. Tunis, Lexington; J. A. Williams, Catlettsburg; Clarence McAllister, Bath county; Clarence Crawford, Perryville; Wm. Crow, Nicholasville; Jas. Barbour, Maysville; Chas. W. Metcalfe, Nicholasville. The Board of Directors of the College on Wednesday tendered the temporary presidency thereof to Rev. W. C. Young, of Louisville, but the honor was promptly declined by that gentleman.

—The annual commencement exercises of Centre College closed to-day (Thursday) by addresses by the graduates, interspersed with music and prayer, according to the following programme:

Music. Prayer. Music. Dissertation—John Little Anderson, Lancaster. Subject—History. Music. Disquisition—G. Washington Broadus Mt. Sterling. Subject—Honor: Unchangeable, Immortal. Music. Disquisition—Rood Brown, - - Springfield. Subject—"Safety and Government are Things Which Subjects Make us Happy as Their Kings." Music. Ethical Oration—W. E. Bryce, Indianapolis, Ind. Subject—"The Salty Sovereign of the South." Music. Oration—Achilles Edward Davis, - - McAfee. Subject—Association. Music. Oration—George Edwin Davis, - - McAfee. Subject—Bloodless Victories. Music. Dissertation—Robt. W. Eastland, Harrodsburg. Subject—This Life is What we Make it. Music. Dissertation—Hugh McKee Grant, Lancaster. Subject—The Science of Silence. Music. Oration—"Sam'l H. Hogeatt, - - Crittenden. Subject—Knowledge is Power. Music. Dissertation—S. J. Pulliam, - - Shelby City. Subject—Fact, not Fiction, the true Fruit of the Mind. Music. Oration—Shelley Rouse, - - Crittenden. Subject—"Nor Think Thou Seest a Wild Disorder Here." Music. Dissertation—J. M. Rupley, - - Perryville. Subject—Organized Labor. Music. Oration—J. A. Stout, - - Danville. Subject—Should Chinese Immigration be Prohibited? Music. Disquisition—"Howard Tabbette, - Harrodsburg. Subject—Conditions. Music. Oration—G. A. Titterington, - Dallas, Texas. Subject—Discord. Music. Dissertation—W. C. Whitthorne, Columbia, Tenn. Subject—Memory. Music. Valedictory—T. S. McWilliams, - Mt. Sterling. Music. Benediction. Music. \* Excused from Speaking. Chairman—President Beatty, Committee; Chamberlain: E. K. Wilson, J. M. Craig. Delegates: W. D. Cochran, B. F. Bourne.

And by the distribution of prizes and honors, some of which were as follows: The Henry Barrett Boyle prize (fine gold watch). —James Madison Walton, Barbourville. English Prize (\$30) to Junior class—C. D. Grubbs, E. B. Nelson, W. L. Sumrall, F. D. VanWinkle, Harry Whitthorne, Historical Society prize (\$10) on the part taken by Kentucky in the war of 1812—Hugh McKee Grant, Lancaster. Honorable mention, Senior class, Psychology and Logic—W. E. Bryce, A. E. Davis, G. E. Davis, H. M. Grant, S. H. Hogeatt, Shelly Rouse, J. M. Rupley, G. A. Titterington, W. C. Whitthorne. Butler's Analogy—W. E. Bryce, A. E. Davis, T. S. McWilliams, Geo. Nicholas, S. J. Pulliam, Shelly Rouse, J. M. Rupley. Physics—W. E. Bryce, A. E. Davis, G. E. Davis, S. J. Pulliam, S. Rouse. Greek—S. H. Hogeatt, T. S. McWilliams, G. A. Titterington. English—W. E. Bryce, G. E. Davis, T. S. McWilliams, S. Rouse. Elocution—A. E. Davis, 100, highest grade, G. E. Davis, 100, T. S. McWilliams, 100, S. J. Pulliam, 100, S. Rouse, J. A. Stout, G. A. Titterington, W. C. Whitthorne, 100. Degrees Conferred—B. S. on W. E. Bryce, of Senior class; A. B. on all the others; A. M. in course on R. B. Metcalfe, class of 1891; H. P. Grider, '82; A. F. Evans, '82; C. W. Metcalfe, '83; P. D. Smoot, '83; Misses Maggie Randolph and Lula McKee, '83; A. M. Honorary on Dr. J. M. Holloway and Samuel Burdett, Louisville, and W. A. Oberchain, President of Ozden Female College, Bowling Green; D. D. on Rev. L. F. Walker, President Oxford Female College, Oxford, Ohio, Rev. W. L. Green, class of 1845, Rev. W. C. Condit, '63, Ashland, Ky.; L. L. D. on Senator J. C. S. Blackburn and Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge and Hon. J. M. Martin ('56) Prof. of Law University of Alabama. \$1,000 have been raised to endow the "Ormond Beatty prize" to be given hereafter to students distinguishing themselves in the department of Natural Science.

## BRODHEAD, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

—On Wednesday of last week the Brodhead school closed with a public examination. The pupils acquitted themselves with much credit. The next session will open Aug. 30th, with Miss Alma Carson as principal.

—Miss N. E. Hamilton, principal of the High School at Verona, Ky., will on the evening of the 24th inst. deliver a lecture at this place on "Education, the Teacher and the Taught." All friends of education are cordially invited to be present.

—R. S. Martin is in Louisville on business this week. Miss Mollie Murphy and little sister, of Halls Gap, are of the Albright house. Miss Sallie Rowland, who has been attending school here since Christmas, will leave next Thursday for her home in Saxton, Ky. Misses Katie Staples and Ella Moore will take their departure next week. Joe Jones, of Stanford, was a visitor in Brodhead last Sunday.

—The entertainment given at the Baptist church by the Hamiltonian Society on last Friday evening was a success financially and otherwise. The audience, though large, was as intelligent, as well behaved, as good looking and as well dressed as any congregation of people need wish to be. Those present from a distance were as follows: J. W. Brown and wife; George Fish and Miss Alice Lewis, Mt. Vernon; Miss Maggie Davis, Bruce Hanford, Jim Carson and Sam Kennedy, Crab Orchard; Chas. McRoberts and Joe Hardin, Stanford; Jack Conn, Altamont; Miss Lulu Minks, of Moreland; Miss Lella Kemper, of Hazel Patch; Ed Albright and John Perkins, of Bee Lick; Misses Jude Crawford, Ella Roberts, Mrs. Jennie Edwards and others, of Gum Sulphur, and George Melvin, of Lily.

Morrison's motion to go into the considerations of the tariff bill was defeated yesterday 157 to 140.

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WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER!

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## "JOHNNY APPLESEED."

THE QUAINT PIONEER WHO PLANTED ORCHARDS IN OHIO.

A Striking and Most Interesting Character Who Was the Earliest Colporteur North of the Ohio River—Anecdotes of the Old Man.

One of the most striking and in fact interesting pioneer characters of 1830 was Jonathan Chapman, a man who, owing to his odd occupation, was generally known as "Johnny Appleseed." He made his first appearance in western Pennsylvania, coming from Boston, Mass. He possessed a strong passion for raising and cultivating apple trees from the seed, claiming that that was the only proper way to plant an orchard. In the spring of 1830 Chapman made his way to Ohio, at which time he appeared on the borders of Licking creek in what is now known as Licking county, with a horse-load of apple seeds, which he planted in various places on and about the banks of that stream. There is no authentic account of his movements during the five succeeding years, although he was undoubtedly following the same strange vocation.

Early in the spring of 1835 a pioneer settler of Jefferson county noticed a peculiar craft with a curious cargo and a remarkable occupant moving down the Ohio river with the current. It was "Johnny Appleseed," (by which name Chapman was known from 1830 until the time of his death, which occurred in 1847), in every log cabin from the Ohio river to the great lakes on the north and as far west as the present eastern boundary of Indiana, with two canoes lashed together, transporting a load of seeds to the then western frontiers for the purpose of planting them on the most remote verge of white settlements.

SCATTERING THE FRUIT SEED. In following his favorite pursuit he always kept on the outskirts of the settlements; clearing spots in the loamy lands on the banks of streams, where he would plant his seeds, place eight inclosures around the ground, and then leave the place until the trees had become sufficiently large to be transplanted. Settlers began to flock in and open clearings. To those who wanted an orchard on their places, "Johnny" would furnish young trees. He had no idea of making any money out of his occupation, merely giving away the trees away or selling them for a trifle, such as an old coat or an article of which he could make some use. In this way he proceeded for years until the country was in a measure settled and supplied with apple trees.

Chapman's personal appearance was as striking as his character. He was a small man, quick and restless in his motions; his eyes were black and sparkling with peculiar brightness, while his hair and beard were long and dark. He never shaved and lived the roughest life, often sleeping in the woods in preference to accepting the hospitality of a settler. His clothing was old and ragged, being generally given him in exchange for apple trees. He invariably went barefooted, and frequently traveled miles through the snow that way. Only once was he ever known to wear foot covering of any kind. A settler, who happened to own a pair of shoes that were too small for his own use, forced them upon "Johnny," who reluctantly put them on. The next day "Johnny" overtook a barefooted family moving westward, and as they appeared to be in greater need of footwear than he was he gave them the shoes.

He was a follower of Swedenborg, took no thought of the morrow and led a moral, blameless life. It was his custom to circulate Swedenborgian works wherever he went, and if short of them would tear a book into two or three parts, giving each part to different persons. In that way he supplied a neighborhood with a religious literature, although those to whom he gave the latter part of the book to read first, must have found it difficult to comprehend the author. He was very careful not to injure any animal, and thought hunting morally wrong. Among the settlers he was always welcome, and he was treated with great kindness even by the Indians, who regarded him as a "great medicine man."

VERY PECULIAR AND ECCENTRIC. Chapman was peculiar and eccentric in the extreme, Licking few anecdotes which give him a well illustrated. On one cool autumnal night, while lying by his campfire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes flew in the blaze and were burned. "Johnny," who wore on his head a tin snail which answered both as a cap and a mush pot, filled it with water and quenched the fire, and then remarked, "God forbid that I should kindle a fire for my comfort that should be the means of destroying any of His creatures." Another time he made his campfire at the end of a hollow log, in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he removed his fire to the other end and slept on the snow in the open air rather than disturb the bear. He was one morning in a prairie and was bitten by an rattlesnake. Some time after a friend inquired about the matter. "Johnny" drew a long sigh and replied: "Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe on him and went home. Some time after I went for my scythe, and there lay the poor fellow dead." An itinerant preacher was holding forth on the public square in the present city of Mansfield, and during the course of his remarks exclaimed: "Where is the barefooted Christian traveling to heaven?" "Johnny," who was lying on his back on some timber, taking the question in its literal sense, raised his bare feet in the air and vociferated, "Here he is!"

In 1837—thirteen years after his appearance in Licking creek—"Johnny" observed that civilization and wealth were fast transforming the wilderness of Ohio into a densely populated state. Churches were making their appearance, and the stage-driver's horn broke the silence of the forests, and as he had always kept just in advance of the wave of settlement, he felt that his work was done in this region in the west. He had labored so long. He visited all the houses of the settlers, took a solemn farewell of every family, and turned his steps further west, again to pursue his eccentric vocation. In the summer of 1847, at the close of a warm day, after traveling twenty miles, he entered the house of a settler in Allen county, Indiana, and was, as usual, warmly welcomed. Declining other accommodation, he lay down on the floor for the night. In the morning he was dead, and thus ended the mission of a man who was both a benefactor and a hero. Chapman is undoubtedly entitled to the fame of being the earliest colporteur on the frontiers of Ohio—Columbus Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Reminded of the American Eagle. "I say, waiter," shouted the impatient gentleman, "do you know that you round one of the millennium, you're such a long time coming." "I beg your pardon, sir," replied the polite attendant, "but you also remind me of something—to wit: the American eagle—such a distance between tips, yet know. The matter was straightway settled by arbitration."—Chicago Tribune.

## DISCUSSED IN CITY CLUBS.

Whether or Not the Ladies Shall Be Granted Admission—The Sorosis.

Another subject often discussed in club circles in view of the more liberal views that are prevailing in club regulations, and especially since the ladies' days are becoming so popular, is the admission of ladies bearing cards prepared for the purpose from members during the day hours, or, say, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. It is the custom in the clubs that have adopted the course to admit the ladies during the hours named to the parlors, library and dining-room, and they have the privilege of membership in ordinary refreshments, the same being charged to the account of the member introducing them if not paid for on the spot. As they do not invade the billiard room, or the bar, or the card-room, the fair visitors do not interfere with any of the members who desire to smoke or enjoy what they are pleased to term the prerogatives of club life. The Union League and the Lotos have been noted for frequently entertaining the ladies during the season at art receptions, but some of the clubs in this city have accorded them the privileges described and which are extended by some of the leading clubs in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

In London the Russell and one or two other clubs admit ladies, but the system is not popular, but "quite contrary," you know to the severe English realization of the spirit and theory of club life. The Hamilton club, in Brooklyn, gives the ladies a separate entrance. The Queen City club, in Cincinnati, reserves tables for them in the restaurant. There was an effort not long since to establish a ladies club in this city which would be an exclusive resort for the members during the day, where they could obtain a light meal, find the papers most interesting to them, write letters, and receive each other, but a failure to agree on the general plan resulted in a general disagreement among the promoters and the final abandonment of the idea, for the present, at all events. It is variously whispered that some of the ladies wanted to insist that gentlemen should be admitted into the reception room if one should happen to call on a member to await her coming, while the originating idea was that the other sex should not be allowed to know anything about the club, much less be entitled to pass its sacred portals. The original idea of this ladies' club was more to provide a resort for the convenience of the members while out shopping or calling, enabling them to get a light meal or, go over the directory, or to write a note, than any special social center or object.

Probably the most successful and representative social organization of ladies is the Sorosis, which seems to flourish with age, and which from a very humble beginning has assumed importance. The Sorosis, however, is merely a periodical dining club, after all. The Pot Luck, which emulates the Sorosis, but goes farther and does longer menial work, with sedentary habits, levity rather than the philosophic discussion carried on by the grave and dignified Sorosis, has several imitators, but none which have achieved its prominence.—New York Times.

The Causes of Primary Dyspepsia. The saliva, gastric and pancreatic juices and bile are produced in very large quantities, several pints of each daily. Of course they must be made from the blood, and being continually absorbed, the same fluid is used over and over again after each portion has done its appropriate work. Therefore, it is impossible for these necessary secretions to be made unless there is an abundant supply of blood to the organs thus employed. Anything that interferes with the blood supply will cause dyspepsia.

If the blood itself is thin and poor in quality, everything made from it must be correspondingly defective. In this way, then, a poor, insufficient diet, large losses of blood, profuse discharges as in consumption, etc., the effects of such poisons as that of malaria, lead, mercury and of "specific diseases," act as causes of dyspepsia. Prolonged mental work, with sedentary habits, lack of bodily exercise, and of fresh air and sunlight, by directing the blood to the brain, lessen the amount sent to the digestive organs and cause dyspepsia. Excessive anxiety, grief, worry or any absorbing emotion acts in the same way. Fatigue of the muscles by manual labor, or too prolonged or excessive exercise in amount, produces similar results. Diseases of the heart or lungs, which seriously interfere with the passage of the blood through the lungs and the taking up there of the vitally essential oxygen of the air, produce dyspepsia in another way. The blood is prevented from leaving the digestive organs; the latter, instead of producing a natural secretion, pour out a watery fluid that is useless so far as acting upon the food is concerned, and grave digestive troubles follow, not because there is any "disease of the stomach," but in consequence of a slowing of the blood current, which must be very brisk if they are to do their full duty.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

A Story of the Arctic Explorers. Lieut. Greely, United States navy, of Arctic fame, is extremely pious and prayerful. Lieut. Greely, United States navy, and another noted explorer, is quite the reverse. They recently met at Washington, and fell to discussing their experiences in the North sea. "I suppose," said Ray to Greely, "that you kept up a steady stream of prayer through all those terrible days. You believe in the efficacy of prayer?" "Indeed I do. Every moment of the day I found strength and consolation in sending up prayers to heaven." "Well," replied Ray, "I swore like a trooper the whole time I was in the north. I damned the cold, the ice, the food, the government, my men and myself, and brought the whole of my party home alive, while you lost nine-tenths of yours. Can you explain this?"—New Orleans Times Democrat.

The Beardless Man of the Future. Dr. Howard says that in a thousand years all white men will be bald, but it is more probable that they will be beardless, like Chinamen. Chinese chronicles speak of a time when a bushy beard was the pride of a mandarin, and the traditional portraits of Confucius represent him with an enormous goatee. But that business diminished with the vital energy of the nation, and now good beards are found only in Congo and Yunnan. The forefathers of the time Lombardy peasants derived their name (Longbeards) from their leonine beards, and the Emperor Rudolph had in his suite a Chevalier Rauber, whose forked beard trailed on the ground on both sides of his feet. The Longbeards of the present age are the Armenian highlanders; next the Persians and eastern Turks.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

The Largest Snake Ever Seen. The largest authentic snake ever seen was an anaconda, which had swallowed a horse. His length was forty feet, and after his feast of lunch-taking he was indisposed, and was captured by a naturalist who was hunting specimens in the Amazon valley.

Experimenting with Mineral Wax. Michigan parties are experimenting with mineral wax from Utah mines. It is claimed to be the best material for insulating wires yet discovered.

CATARRH CURED. Hard and sweet bread secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50c Nasal Injector free. For sale by M. L. Bourne.

## CURIOUS CEMETERY.

A VISIT TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE CAPUCHIN MONKS.

The Ghastly Mural Decorations of the Charnel House—Curious Scenes in the Dimly-Lighted Chambers of the Dead—A Very Rare Experience.

Some things are done in Rome in a way that would seem strange enough to the good people of other countries. Let me give you an instance. At the end of the Via Capuchin stands the little old church of the Capuchin monks, a church of plain exterior, but rich within with marbles and paintings. Here is the celebrated St. Michael by Guido, a figure known in every Christian land by the aid of engraving and photography. But it is not of St. Michael that I wish to tell you, it is of the good brethren of the Capuchin order, that now are with the saints, we trust. Under this church is their burial place, and their place of resurrection, too—a temporary resurrection before the final one. To see that this is properly done is the duty of the living members, not merely their burying but their rising again, to be clear in their monkish garb and placed in the niche to which they are entitled according to date and regularly established order.

When in the church go to the left-hand corner near the great altar and by a high railing that shuts you from the dimly-lighted side chapels, you will see a bell-rope, pulled it. Not always a safe thing to do, but have entirely so. Soon will appear behind the railing a snuff-colored old gentleman—a little black cap like a bowl, fitting tightly to the back of his head, feet in sandals, all the rest of him enshrouded in a dingy brown—ask to see the cemetery of the brethren and he will bid you meet him at a side basement door outside of the church; here, after waiting a few minutes, you will hear the key rattling with the turn of the door, the door opens, the monk steps aside and you pass in and down a little narrow stairway into a long corridor, from which open a series of rooms. These rooms are small burial places.

THE GHASTLY MURAL DECORATIONS. The floor is soft brown earth and smooth as a floor; with rows of cypress trees planted at the head of the many graves. All the rooms are made of burnt bones—bones of departed Capuchins. The candelabra hanging in each room is from head, finger and arm bones. Any one who has visited an arsenal will remember how sabers, bayonets, pistols, and the various implements of destruction are woven into decorative wall designs, rosettes, stars and the like. Let him but imagine human bones so used and he may call up a picture of the ghastly mural decorations of this strange place, where scarce a space on either wall or ceiling is not embossed with some tasteful design constructed from the 500 and odd bones that go to the making of our anatomy. Any one who doubts the picturesque and decorative qualities latent in a human skeleton should visit the cemetery of the Capuchins.

Every alcove or niche, and there are many, is occupied by the skeleton of a long-departed Capuchin, dressed in the garb of the order, their cowls flared forward over the grim skull. The effect is heightened by scraps of hair and beard still clinging to the skull and jaws. The order of promotion, or rotation, is as follows: Should one of the brethren die, the ground being full, then the one who has been the longest time in the ground is taken up and dressed, and the brother who is the oldest occupant of the niche has to give way for the new comer, who takes his place in the niche, the old one being dismantled and his bones distributed among the thousands that are daily being merged in the general whole.

Many of the skeleton statues hold between their bony fingers a card on which is written name and date. Some, if they state the truth, have been so held for more than a century. These rooms, while not altogether cheerful, yet are so grotesque and so decorative in their furniture and upholstery that the impression made is by no means so awesome as one would suppose, and strange to say, there is no charcoal house odor to them. This is explained by the fact that the ground in which the monks lie buried is holy earth brought from Jerusalem, and that it absorbs all the impurities that might otherwise prove offensive. If this be really so there are other parts of Rome that should be sprinkled with a little of it.

As you pass from these dimly-lighted chambers of death to the light of day, a small coin dropped into the hand of the good brother at the door will not be taken amiss, nor are you likely ever to regret either the time or money given for so rare an experience.—Rome Cor. Detroit Free Press.

How "Hum Blosoms" Come. A correspondent asks the question: "What is the cause of redness and pimples on the nose?" and receives the following answer: "Judging from the liquor saloon headings of your note and the nom de plume you have chosen, it is fair to presume that in your case rum is the cause, and medical men would call your disease dyspepsia and the skin disease acne, while in common parlance it is called nose-blossoms. The explanation is very simple. The circulation is through two sets of blood vessels, arteries and veins, both obtaining their motive power from the heart acting as a force-pump. Alcohol increases the pulsations, and as the blood is sent from the heart to the extremities faster than the veins can take it up and return it, congestion results, and the nose, being a remote portion of the circulation, reddens and finally becomes diseased. This, however, is not different from other organs of the body; all are congested and similarly diseased by alcohol. The best remedy is to discontinue the alcohol, and stimulate the absorption of the blood by the frequent application of cloths wrung out of hot water."—American Analyst.

The Inartistic Modern Wine Glass. From the manufacturer's point of view no doubt straw-stemmed glasses are good. They are useful and give considerable impetus to trade; but it is the only merit they have. It is difficult to conceive anything more inartistic than one of our big modern glasses. The least shade will reveal with nothing to protect the bowl from being pierced by its thin pedestal. Had the designer studied the formation of a rose he would have seen how to avoid that radical mistake. The tall, narrow glasses our fathers used for champagne were at all events graceful, even if they were a little difficult to drink out of; but our glass saucers stuck on spikes have nothing to recommend them.—All the Year Round.

Too Stupid to Understand Shakespeare. Sarah Bernhardt will begin her American tour in San Francisco next January. Her engagement takes her through Mexico and South America. Speaking of her Hamlet, she says "The French masses are too innocent, too stupid, to appreciate Shakespeare. They do not understand him, but the cultivated French do appreciate him."—Chicago Journal.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Sullivan's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10c, 50c and \$1. For sale by M. L. Bourne.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight "fills" or "substandard" powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, New York.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Geddes, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

## Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten." PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

## Your Hair

should be your crowning glory. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the vitality and color of youth to hair that has become thin and faded; and, where the glands are not decayed or absorbed, will cause a new growth on bald heads.

MAY the youthful color and vigor of the hair be preserved to old age? Read the following, from Mrs. G. Norton, Somerville, Mass.: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past 20 years; and, although I am upwards of 60, my hair is as abundant and glossy to-day as when I was 25."

BE assured, that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor will convince you of its powers. Mrs. M. E. Goff, Leadville, Col., writes: "Two years ago, my hair having almost entirely fallen out, I commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. To-day my hair is 29 inches long, fine, strong, and healthy."

RENEWED and strengthened by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair regains its youthful color and vitality. Rev. H. P. Williamson, Davidson College, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the last ten years. It is an excellent preservative."

BY the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, Geo. A. Dadman, Waterloo, Mo., had his hair restored to its original healthy condition. He writes: "Only four bottles of the Vigor were required to restore my hair to its youthful color and quantity."

USING Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff, itching of the scalp. F. H. Foster, Princeton, Ind., writes: "I had been troubled for years with a disease of the scalp; my head was covered with dandruff, and the hair dry and harsh. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave me immediate relief, cleansed the scalp, and rendered the hair soft and pliable."

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists.

CHAMPAGNE. The famous imported champagne, will make the season of 1886 at the stable of J. M. Wray, at "Pink Cottage," 15 miles from San Francisco at \$15 to insure a mare in foal.



## SECOND JEWEL!

This fine combined stallion will make the season of 1886 at my stable, near Shelby City, in Lincoln county, on the Shelby City and Knob Lick turnpike road, at

\$15 the season or \$20 to insure a Colt.

Description and Pedigree—Second Jewel is a blood bay, with black mane and tail, 15 hands 3 inches high, with fine style and action. He is 5 years of age this spring, and sired by Lewis Cunningham's Jewel, he by the famous old Washington Denmark. First dam Minnie, by McDougal's Halcyon; 2d dam by Walter Cruse; 3d dam by a son of Daisy Crockett; 4th dam by a valuable old saddle mare, pedigree unknown. Mr. H. C. Parvin's Old Minnie, dam of Second Jewel, was a premium animal, from a colt to an aged mare. Second Jewel has been shown twenty-four times and won the sickle twenty-two times—defeated only twice. He made ten shows last season at Danville, Haverhill, Kirksville, Richmond and Lexington and won ten blue ribbons.

Parturage will be furnished mares at reasonable rates. Parting with mares forfeits the insurance. Lien retained on all colts until service charge is paid.

I will also stand at the same place the fine Jack

## BLACK HAWK!

At \$8 to insure a live colt, money due when the colt is foaled or mare parted with. Black Hawk is a coal black 6 years old this spring, 15 hands 3 inches high. He was sired by Caldwell's Young Black Hawk, he by Vekelphed, he by Robertson's Samson, he by Imp. Magnifico. His dam was by Stigall's Black Hawk; 2d dam by Imp. J. H. Maxwell and was an imported Jack.

C. T. SANDIDGE, Shelby City, Ky.

## FULL BROTHERS.

## Gilt Edge &amp; Silver King

Sired by Hubble's Denmark, known as On Time, 1st dam Mollie Mounts by Cable's Lexington, 2d dam by Young America, he by Taylor's Messenger, 3d dam by Imp. Phyllis, 4th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 5th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 6th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 7th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 8th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 9th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 10th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 11th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 12th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 13th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 14th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 15th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 16th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 17th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 18th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 19th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 20th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 21st dam by Imp. Phyllis, 22nd dam by Imp. Phyllis, 23rd dam by Imp. Phyllis, 24th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 25th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 26th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 27th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 28th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 29th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 30th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 31st dam by Imp. Phyllis, 32nd dam by Imp. Phyllis, 33rd dam by Imp. Phyllis, 34th dam by Imp. Phyllis, 35th dam by Imp. 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